FACT–FILE

1978-79 Holdings of U.S. and Canadian Members of the Association of Research Libraries

University libraries	Volumes in library		Volumes added		Current serials		Spending for materials	
	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank
U. of Alabama	1,219,094	85	51,962	76	12,476	88	$ 932,375	91
U. of Alberta	1,980,523	36	91,639	27	14,271	75	2,594,383	16
U. of Arizona	2,184,023	29	98,539	23	18,337	52	2,481,478	21
Arizona State U.	1,384,266	66	82,798	36	16,768	62	1,635,074	46
Boston U.	1,287,618	80	42,098	92	23,453	36	1,154,201	76
Brigham Young U.	1,367,073	68	56,362	65	17,411	59	n/a	n/a
U. of British Columbia	2,018,865	34	83,838	33	22,982	38	2,722,613	11
Brown U.	1,636,206	57	42,632	91	14,511	73	1,029,616	89
U. of California:								
Berkeley	5,597,154	4	169,857	8	99,873	1	3,164,447	6
Davis	1,525,544	60	74,421	49	41,684	15	2,313,202	22
Los Angeles	4,109,146	13	129,752	12	56,316	7	3,120,650	7
Riverside	947,698	95	32,748	95	17,925	55	1,028,195	90
San Diego	1,332,525	74	58,903	60	25,648	30	1,722,651	35
Santa Barbara	1,325,063	76	51,922	77	18,075	54	1,643,410	45
Case Western Res. U	1,346,464	70	29,016	96	13,422	83	894,353	93
U. of Chicago	4,182,938	12	175,566	7	44,004	14	1,700,385	38
U. of Cincinnati	1,217,245	86	45,286	87	16,329	65	1,230,585	70
U. of Colorado	1,811,881	43	58,511	62	10,990	90	1,066,787	84
Colorado State U.	1,182 029	89	54,758	71	16,794	61	781,235	95
Columbia U.	4,924,469	7	116,343	17	57,388	6	2,163,221	24
U. of Connecticut	1,710,546	51	71,794	52	18,969	49	1,715,247	37
Cornell U.	4,207,146	11	118,031	16	51,917	10	2,494,732	19
Dartmouth C.	1,347,738	69	55,087	68	17,253	60	1,068,668	82
Duke U.	3,022,839	19	81,730	38	32,140	19	1,801,479	34
Emory U.	1,588,158	58	59,787	58	14,524	72	1,523,009	52
U. of Florida	2,079,344	33	139,413	10	23,080	37	3,724,602	2
Florida State U.	1,338,701	72	74,967	48	13,543	80	2,959,081	9
Georgetown U.	1,192,353	87	68,377	54	16,343	64	1,143,083	77
U. of Georgia	1,893,897	40	83,728	34	31,039	21	2,079,431	26
U. of Guelph	1,082,918	92	79,098	44	8,132	97	1,055,334	86
Harvard U.	9,913,992	1	241,400	2	95,000	2	4,262,774	1
U. of Hawaii	1,663,639	52	65,811	55	27,724	26	1,323,880	63
U. of Houston	1,650,049	54	79,743	42	17,596	58	1,816,760	33
Howard U.	1,058,514	93	46,021	85	9,427	94	1,290.499	65
U. of Illinois	5,759,666	3	161,279	9	91,913	3	2,759,245	10
Indiana U.	5,029,534	6	235,210	3	44,140	13	3,714,979	3
U. of Iowa	2,216,970	28	89,522	29	27,794	25	2,125,288	25
Iowa State U.	1,296,074	79	59,446	59	18,504	51	1,464,652	56
Johns Hopkins U.	2,287,058	27	42,638	90	14,270	76	1,231,659	69
Joint U.*	1,449,616	61	50,148	78	15,439	69	1,196,879	74
U. of Kansas	2,079,434	32	87,612	31	27,645	27	1,718,395	36
Kent State U.	1,317,916	77	76,734	47	8,899	95	635,784	96
U. of Kentucky	1,753,044	48	56,333	66	25,310	32	1,476,197	54
Louisiana State U.	1,760,696	45	56,045	67	17,908	56	1,526,627	51
McGill U.	1,938,334	38	77,127	46	16,097	67	1,688,313	39
McMaster U.	940,261	96	40,893	94	9,830	91	1,850,601	31
U. of Maryland	1,335,018	73	57,712	63	16,161	66	1,658,643	43
U. of Massachusetts	1,654,927	53	71,957	51	14,180	78	1,030,813	88
Mass. Inst. of Tech.	1,759,971	46	71,388	53	18,849	50	1,050,515	87
U. of Miami (Fla.)	1,301,100	78	49,406	79	13,476	82	1,165,687	75
U. of Michigan	5,135,952	5	119,465	15	52,460	9	2,529,438	17
Michigan State U.	2,523,553	23	101,898	22	24,406	34	1,663,282	42
U. of Minnesota	3,702,599	15	87,705	30	44,450	12	2,062,676	27
U. of Missouri	1,984,632	35	57,015	64	20,187	46	1,404,436	58
U. of Nebraska	1,441,515	62	60,379	57	21,707	43	1,423,331	57
U. of New Mexico	962,804	94	60,433	56	13,052	85	1,131,000	78
New York U.	2,700,201	22	104,658	20	23,686	35	1,675,404	41
U. of North Carolina	2,487,122	24	120,668	14	35,479	18	2,489,464	20
Northwestern U.	2,714,938	21	81,433	39	29,087	23	1,652,746	44
U. of Notre Dame	1,383,114	67	41,180	93	14,295	74	1,066,090	85
Ohio State U.	3,446,729	17	103,210	21	30,667	22	1,676,993	40
U. of Oklahoma	1,731,113	50	45,390	86	15,016	70	1,091,606	81
Oklahoma State U.	1,230,802	84	24,299	97	9,518	93	631,031	97
U. of Oregon	1,424,882	64	48,253	82	22,064	40	1,381,080	61
U. of Pennsylvania	2,889,788	20	80,068	41	26,185	29	$ 1,471,368	55
Pennsylvania State U.	2,092,139	31	80,233	40	22,777	39	1,860,518	30
U. of Pittsburgh	2,375,542	25	97,204	25	19,428	48	1,566,108	48
Princeton U.	3,172,238	18	82,632	37	31,361	20	2,199,875	23
Purdue U.	1,388,152	65	44,064	89	18,125	53	1,326,001	62
Queen's U.	1,328,012	75	44,852	88	13,629	79	1,120,146	79
Rice U.	901,953	98	21,276	98	8,655	96	851,070	94
U. of Rochester	1,647,000	55	54,100	73	11,300	89	1,262,000	66
Rutgers U.	2,166,200	30	90,402	28	24,436	33	2,713,000	12
U. of South Carolina	1,752,407	49	97,566	24	16,674	63	1,503,721	53
U. of So. California	1,957,853	37	96,881	26	26,704	28	1,892,192	29
Southern Illinois U.	1,643,598	56	58,869	61	21,308	45	1,622,240	47
Stanford U.	4,577,827	8	134,807	11	41,292	17	3,681,762	4
State U. of New York:								
Albany	921,019	97	46,652	84	14,212	77	1,068,000	83
Buffalo	1,884,943	41	83,061	35	19,781	47	1,551,069	49
Stony Brook	1,176,920	90	52,892	75	12,811	86	1,202,525	73
Syracuse U.	1,822,027	42	74,134	50	21,715	42	1,221,246	71
Temple U.	1,544,274	59	54,830	69	13,479	81	1,210,710	72
U. of Tennessee	1,436,193	63	54,802	70	25,367	31	1,402,201	59
U. of Texas	4,406,193	9	253,578	1	60,000	4	2,620,192	13
Texas A&M U.	1,240,829	82	79,300	43	15,964	68	1,549,344	50
U. of Toronto	4,320,444	10	219,903	4	41,646	16	3,372,732	5
Tulane U.	1,342,878	71	47,810	83	9,550	92	903,180	92
U. of Utah	1,921,278	39	114,552	18	17,762	57	1,094,716	80
U. of Virginia	2,351,842	26	112,121	19	21,459	44	2,525,724	18
Virginia Poly. Inst. and State U.	1,141,267	91	77,883	45	21,735	41	1,825,894	32
U. of Washington	3,788,788	14	183,966	6	46,447	11	2,598,693	15
Washington State U.	1,189,899	88	48,477	81	27,816	24	1,253,071	67
Washington U. (Mo.)	1,755,180	47	53,133	74	14,806	71	1,384,692	60
Wayne State U.	1,804,932	44	54,530	72	13,407	84	1,295,844	64
U. of Western Ontario	1,284,517	81	86,575	32	n/a	n/a	1,919,188	28
U. of Wisconsin	3,475,184	16	129,271	13	52,876	8	2,607,551	14
Yale U.	7,246,195	2	189,195	5	57,740	5	3,099,221	8
York U.	1,239,118	83	48,988	80	12,758	87	1,236,444	68
Non-university libraries								
Boston Public Library Boston	4,650,289	—	196,342	—	16,614	—	2,176,636	—
Center for Research Libraries Chicago	3,301,014	—	40,084	—	14,000	—	676,304	—
John Crerar Library Chicago	1,211,758	—	18,498	—	10,637	—	299,775	—
Library of Congress Washington	18,949,850	—	319,901	—	76,583	—	4,581,838	—
Linda Hall Library Kansas City, Mo.	479,818	—	20,724	—	15,921	—	604,630	—
National Agricultural Library Beltsville, Md.	1,668,245	—	36,300	—	24,000	—	887,000	—
National Library of Canada, Ottawa	1,012,148	—	57,406	—	16,636	—	683,500	—
National Library of Medicine Bethesda, Md.	1,510,376	—	32,711	—	19,201	—	1,513,000	—
Newberry Library Chicago	1,326,191	—	10,531	—	1,023	—	281,371	—
N. Y. Public Library New York	4,950,955	—	88,286	—	161,011	—	3,034,000	—
N. Y. State Library Albany, N.Y.	1,712,660	—	40,242	—	29,000	—	876,870	—
Smithsonian Institution Washington	851,079	—	25,088	—	16,109	—	480,900	—

n/a–Data not available.

*–Vanderbilt U., Scarritt C., and Peabody C.

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THE CHRONICLE
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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A proposed new charter for the Central Intelligence Agency would prohibit covert operations at colleges and universities. Story on Page 13.

The political conflict over the summer Olympic Games points up the need for reform, say sports historians. Story on Page 3.

Colleges and universities will probably have to pay more this year to use copyrighted music in campus performances. Story on Page 5.

The survival of a nine-year-old Indian-run college is at stake in the wake of allegations that it misused federal funds. Story on Page 4.

The Library of Congress is moving into spacious new headquarters, and scholars say they're pleased with efforts to increase their access to the collection. Story on Page 7.

State support for higher education in California could be reduced substantially if voters approve a proposition designed to cut personal income taxes. Story on Page 11.

A conflict at Wright State University over plans to create a new nursing program has led to the resignation of the dean and associate dean of the school of nursing. Story on Page 10.

Both men and women would be required to register for the draft under proposed legislation President Carter has sent to Congress. Story on Page 13.

Despite two decades of expansion of Britain's higher-education system, its universities remain elite institutions, an Oxford study finds. Story on Page 17.

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Working Conditions at Saudi University Anger Some American Professors There

Others recruited to teach at campus in Riyadh dispute charges that they were misled

By Malcolm G. Scully

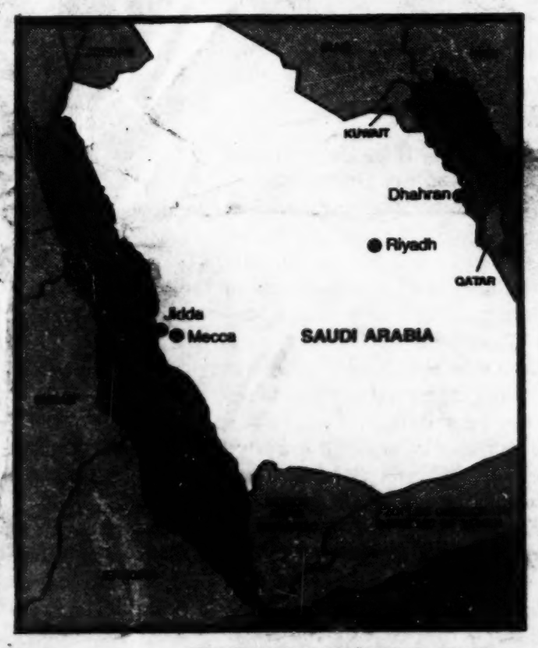
Working conditions for Americans who teach at Saudi Arabia's University of Riyadh are being severely criticized by some present and former faculty members there.

Several persons recruited to teach at the university have described the conditions as "deplorable." They say the situation is especially trying for single women, who find it difficult, if not impossible, to adjust to the restrictions placed on women in Saudi Arabia's sexually segregated society.

Some faculty members who have returned from Riyadh charge that representatives of the university did little, if anything, to prepare recruits for the conditions they encountered in Saudi Arabia.

In a letter to the editor of *The Chronicle*, Kathryn F. Hilt charged that she was "literally a prisoner in the country" while teaching at Riyadh in 1978-79.

Ms. Hilt, who is now teaching in an overseas program of the University of Maryland in West Germany, charged that, among other things, she "was asked to wear ankle-length skirts, to cover my head in the presence of male administrators, and not to leave home without the university's permission. Also, I was asked to mark exams in pencil, so that male faculty could change the grades if they wished."



CHRONICLE MAP BY PETER H. STAFFORD

Shortly after Ms. Hilt's letter was published in December, *The Chronicle* received four letters from faculty members now at Riyadh. While the letter writers admitted that life was not uncomplicated at the university or in Saudi Arabia, they generally sought to refute Ms. Hilt's charges.

One, Madonna Doyle, said, "The university is trying very hard to rectify some of the problems Ms. Hilt so generously numerated. But if she was going to compare living in Saudi with living in the States, why didn't she stay there? After all, I came to Saudi for a change of pace; if I wanted American standards, I would stay in America."

By January 28, when those letters were published, *The Chronicle* had received an anonymous letter from the University of Riyadh alleging that "the University of Riyadh has recruited and paid three teachers to write a rebuttal" to Ms. Hilt's letter. The letter was signed, "Another prisoner."

In addition, James Hashim, an American who had taught as an associate professor in the department of mass communications at Riyadh, in 1978-79, wrote in a letter, not for publication, that Ms. Hilt's letter was, if anything, understated rather than exaggerated. He later gave *The Chronicle* permission to quote from the letter.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Hashim, who is now back in the United States, said faculty members who are recruited for university positions never know until they arrive in Riyadh exactly what the working conditions will be, and often find that their colleagues have different arrangements even though they have similar jobs.

The exchanges over conditions at Riyadh have raised a series of questions:

▶ Has the university misrepresented conditions there in an effort to recruit faculty members from the United States?

▶ What responsibility does the university have to insulate its American or Europe-

Continued on Page 18, Column 4

Dispute Between Carter and Congress Causes Cuts in Graduate Fellowships

Only 48 of 150 universities will get new awards in program for women, minority groups

By Janet Hook

More than 100 U. S. graduate schools have begun to feel the delayed effects of a dispute between the Carter Administration and Congress about how federal dollars for graduate education should be distributed.

The schools are being told that they will receive no new awards for the next academic year under a federal fellowship program for women and members of minority groups.

New Fellowships Awarded

Office of Education officials confirmed that the Graduate and Professional Opportunities program would award only 214 new fellowships for the 1980-81 academic year. For the current academic year, 550 were awarded.

New awards for the 1980-81 must be restricted because Congressional appropriations fell far short of the Administration's budget request, which would have allowed the program to maintain the present level of support for new graduate students.

The Administration asked for $15-million for the program, which is aimed at helping students who traditionally have been "underrepresented" in graduate and professional education. However, Congress approved only $8.85-million for the current fiscal year—just $850,000 more than the previous year's level.

Although it requested increased funds for the professional opportunities program, the Administration's fiscal 1980 budget proposed that no new money be appropriated for two other graduate-fellowship programs—the public-service grants and mining fellowships.

Congressional appropriations committees were not persuaded by the Administration's argument that there was a surplus of graduates in the public-service and mineral-research job markets, justifying ending federal support for those fields.

So, rather than terminate the public-service and mining programs, Congress, in effect, gave some of the money the Administration would have allocated to the graduate and professional program to the other two programs. The final appropriations bill provided $4-million for public-service grants, $4.5-million for mining fellowships, and only $8.85-million for the Graduate and Professional Opportunities program.

Less Money Available

Because the Administration did not request a supplemental appropriation for the opportunities program, and because much of the allocation had to be used to continue supporting students who had received fellowships in previous years, federal officials said there would be much less money available to finance fellowships for first-year graduate students during the 1980-81

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

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p. 1, 8.